



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

station and have introduced many useful plants and trees; and we have established schools for the benefit of rich and poor, and have given the citizens a voice in their own government. Complaints sometimes reach the papers, which point to discontent among the islanders; but these may often be traced to disappointed politicians seeking public office, or to taxpayers who expected all taxation to cease after the American occupation of the island. They now ask for the privilege of United States citizenship or autonomy. It remains for us to convince them that we have the real interests of all the islanders at heart, and that every official act is for the lasting benefit of Porto Rico.

---

### ***Lycopodium selago* from Ohio**

LEWIS S. HOPKINS

A short collecting trip was made to Dundee, Tuscarawas Co., Ohio, in the early part of August 1911. While examining the sandstone rocks for *Lycopodium porophilum* Lloyd & Und., which grows here rather plentifully, a plant was found that differs very materially from the typical *L. porophilum*. In fact it was the difference between the two plants which were growing in close proximity to each other that first attracted my attention.

Quite a quantity of the plant was secured, some of which was put in press at once and a part kept green for careful study at a later time. A critical examination of this material shows the plant to have the following characteristics:

Stems rigidly erect, 3-14 cm. high, underground portion very short, with a profusion of roots which form a tangled mass; leaves in more or less irregular zones, yellowish green in color, acuminate or attenuate, hollow at the base; lower leaves, when wilting or drying in press, reflexed; leaves in middle portion of stem spreading;

upper leaves decidedly appressed; foliage leaves from middle portion of stem  $7.5-8.5 \times 1.5$  mm., entire or very slightly denticulate, middle portion of leaf only very slightly if at all wider than the base; foliage leaves from upper part of stem  $4-5 \times 1$  mm., entire, and tapering uniformly to the base; sporophylls  $4.5-5.2 \times 1-1.3$  mm., entire, acuminate, triangular; sporangia reniform and almost hidden by leaves; profusely gemmiparous.

On sandstone rocks at an altitude of about 350 meters.

For the purpose of comparison Lloyd and Underwood's description\* of *Lycopodium selago* L. is given:

"Prostrate portion of stem very short, abundantly rooting, soon curving upward and dichotomously branching to form compact tufts (4-17 cm. high.) of vertically placed branches with dense foliage: leaves more or less appressed, or at least upwardly directed, triangular ( $1.5 \times 4$  mm.) to linear-acuminate ( $0.5$  mm.  $\times$   $5$  mm.) or aciculate ( $1$  mm.  $\times$   $8$  mm.), broadest at the hollow base, gradually tapering to the acuminate apex, entire: sporophylls shorter than the leaves, triangular: sporangia reniform; plant very frequently gemmiparous."

It will be seen, then, by comparison that this plant possesses the three most marked characteristics of *L. selago*, viz, hollow leaves, a mass of roots, and abundant gemmae. To one who sees the plant growing, or collects it for the first time, the abundant gemmae alone, or the mass of tangled roots, will be sufficient to separate it from related species.

Unfortunately the gemmae fall off in drying and it is exceedingly difficult to preserve the roots, so that neither shows its relative value in the accompanying illustration. This was made from a pressed specimen collected Aug. 9, 1911, and now in my herbarium. The illustration fails to show the upright erect habit of the plant, as the stems have been bent out of their proper position to prevent overlapping.

\* Bull. Torrey Club. 27: 149. 1900.



LYCOPodium FROM DUNDEE, OHIO  
From photograph of herbarium specimen

On account of its intermediate character this plant might be supposed to be a hybrid. Or, it might be considered sufficiently distinct to be described as a new species. However, although it is not typical *Lycopodium selago* L., it is here included in that widely distributed and very variable species, according to the present classification of the genus.

Lloyd and Underwood\* give the distribution of *L. selago* as follows: "Greenland, Labrador, Newfoundland, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, North Carolina, Idaho, Washington, Alaska, St. George Island (Behring Sea). A plant with strongly reflexed leaves but not otherwise differing from *L. Selago* is represented by specimens as follows:

"IDAHO: Little North Fork Basin . . . . .

"ALASKA: Sitka . . . . .

"CANADA: Mud Lake . . . . ."

It occurs also in Pennsylvania as Poyser† says of it: "Rare. Top of a mountain at the Delaware Water Gap in Monroe County. The only record."

PEABODY HIGH SCHOOL,  
PITTSBURGH, PA.

### Observations on some Lycopodiums of Hartland, Vt.

NANCY DARLING

On Sept. 30, 1908, the author found, near one of the Eshqua Bogs, Hartland, Vt., a thriving ring of *Lycopodium sabinaefolium* Willd., growing in the vicinity of young pines in pasture land, and a few rods away from it a wide strip of the blue-green club moss, *L. tristachyum* Pursh. About a year later the two species were dis-

\* Loc. cit. 150.

† Poyser, W. A. Fern Bull. 17: 80. J1 1909.